When Friendship, Love and Truth abound Among a band of brothers,
The cup of joy goes gaily round —
Each shares the bliss of others; Sweet roses grace the thorny way Along this vale of sorrow; The flowers that shed their leaves to day, Shall bloom again to-morrow. How grand in age, how fair in youth, Are holy Friendship, Love and Truth!

On haleyon wings our moments pass, Life's cruel cares beguiling; Old Time lays down his scythe and glass, In gay good humor smiling: With ermine beard and forelock gray His reverend front adorning. He looks like winter turn'd to May, Night softened into Morning! How grand in age, how fair in youth, Are holy Friendship, Love and Truth! From those delighted fountains flow

Ambrosial rills of pleasure;
Can man desire, can heav'n bestow
A more resplendent treasure?
Adorn'd with gems so richly bright, We'll form a constellation,
Where ev'ry star, with modest light,
Shall gild her proper station. How grand in age, how fair in youth, Are holy Friendship, Love and Truth i

A LEGEND. Translated for the International from the Spanish. BY MRS. M. E. HEWITT. "Sin vos, y Dios y mi."

The motto that with trembling hand I write, And deep is traced upon this heart of mine. In olden time a loyal Christian knight Bore graven on his shield to Palestine.

"Sin vos." it saith, "if I am without thee," Beloved! whose thought surrounds me every where "Sin Dios," I am without God, "y mi," And in myself I have no longer share. Where pealed the clash of war, the mighty din,

Where trump and cymbal crashed along the sky; High o'er the "Il Allah!" of the Mosiemin, "God and my lady!" rang his battle-cry. His white plume waved where fiercest raged the fight, His arm was strong the Pavnim's course to stem :

His foot was foremost on the sacred height, To plant the Cross above Jerusalem. False proved the lady, and thenceforth the knight, Casting aside the buckler and the brand, Lived, an austere and lonely anchorite In a drear mountain cave in Holy Land.

There, bowed before the Crucifix in prayer, He would dash madly down his rosary, And cry "Beloved!" in tones of wild despair "I have lost God, and self, in losing thee And I, if thus my life's sweet hope were o'er, An echo of the knight's despair must be; Thus I were lost if loved by thee no more, For ah! myself and Heaven are merged in thee.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. HARTFORD, April 7.—Thomus H. Scymour, Democrat, is elected Governor by the people over all others, by about six hundred majority. The Democrats have also elected four-teen Senators and the Whigs seven. In the House, the Democrats have 35 majority, and forty-two on joint ballot.— This secures a Democratic U. S. Senator to fill the present

THE PUBLIC PRINTING. WASHINGTON, APRIL S.—The joint committee of the two Houses on printing have decided that the contractor has failed to fulfil his contract as authorised, and have therefore given the Senate printing to the Republic, and the House printing to the Union newspaper. Messrs. Gorman, Stanton of Ky., Haven, and Truman Smith, voted in favor, and Hamlin and Borland against the new contract.

LATER FROM TEXAS—THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

New Obleans, April 6.—The steamships West Wind,
from Chagres, and the Yacht and Meteor, from Texas, ar-The dates from Texas are to the 2d. Whig and Democratic State Conventions both passed resolutions to adhere to the compromise measures. The former butions to adhere to the compromise measures. The former passed a resolution complimentary to the administration of Mr. Fillmore, and the latter resolved to support the Balti-

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. PROVIDENCE, APRIL 8 .- The annual election for Governor, members of the Legislature and State officers, took place yestesday. Gov. Allen, the Democratic candidate for Govplace of Mr. Clarke, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1853. There was no choice for two Senators and four Representatives.
The city of Providence gave a considerable Whig majori-

ty and elected nearly the whole Whig ticket. In ton county, the vote for Governor stood Harris, Whig, 1,194; Allen, Dem., 1,013; being 304 Whig gain since last year. In this county the Whige gained three Senators and three Re-

THE DAKIN DRY DOCK We have just heard, with great pride, of the highly successful test made yesterday at the Philadelphia navy-yard of the sectional Floating Dock, in taking out the steamer "City of Pittsburg." A naval commission was present to witness the triumph of this great American patent, which does so much honor to the nation, and for which Messre. Dakin & Moody should be well remunerated. The old-fash loned stone dry dock, with its limited capacity and enor-mous expense, must be supplanted by this new, expansive progressive, illimitable, yet economical American dock [Washington Tel. Cor. MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

St. Louis, April 9.—The Democratic Convention of Missouri have adopted resolutions in favor of the Compromise, and reasserting the platform of 1844 and 1848. Sterling Price (anti-Benton) has been nominated for Governor, and Montgomery Blair chosen delegate to the National Convention, with instructions to support Gen. Cass.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS. PROVIDENCE, April 9.—The Whigs have large majorities in both branches of the Rhode Island Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. ALBANY, April 7 .- The Democratic Convention of the Delegates to Baltimore, met this morning to select two Delegates from the State at large, and organized by the choice of Erastus Corning of Albany, as President, and Messrs.

Angel of Alleghany and Conover of New York, as Secre-

There are two contested seats, one between Messrs O'Connor and Shepperd from one of the New York districts,
—and in the Otsego and Delaware districts. In the latter
districts, Geo. Clark holds credentials signed by the Otsego
Delegates, but the Delaware delegates object to him on the
ground that he has not their approval. Committees were ground that he has not their approval. Committees were appointed on both cases. Messrs. O'Connor and Shepperd agreed to be bound by the decision of this Convention on their respective claims, and not carry the dispute to Baltimore. Recess till 4 o'clock.

ALBANY, April 8th.—The Democratic Convention adjourned to-day, after appointing Horatio Seymour, of Onedia, and John Skinner, of Wyoming, delegates for the State at large to the Baltimore Convention. SPECIAL ELECTION IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, APRIL 7.—Todd, the Democratic candidate gress and afterwards. The Republican of the State Senate in Indiana, has been elected by 682 majority over Coburn, Whig.

REORGANIZE OUR LIGHT-HOUSE SYSTEM The able report upon the light-house establishment of the United States, from a scientific and distinguished commission, recommending a change not only in the whole system of lighting our coast, but in the building of the towers, has awakened a lively interest in this important, humane, and beneficent duty of our government. The Committee of Commerce in the biouse ought to act upon this matter without delay. With all our "go-ahead-ativeness," we are obviously hehind the whole world in light-houses. Where is Mr. Evans, of Maryland, one of the ablest and most scientific ers of the House, to whom the highest credit is due for members of the House, to whom the highest credit is due for having studied this subject, and first set the ball in motion at the last Congress? We should like to see that honorable gentleman at the head of a select committee on light-houses. Commerce and humanity would rejoice.—[Cor. Wash. Tele-

Washington, April 9.—A new light has been introduced to the public to-day by E. M. Hall, patentee, supplanting camphene on account of its unexplosive character, and which can be furnished one hundred per cent cheaper than gas. It was tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, who were unanimous in expressing their opinion of its superior merits. All who witnessed this self-generating light consider it a great discovery.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION-IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE. &c.

LEXINOTON, Mo., April 9.—The steamer Saluda, bound to Council Bluffs, exploded her boilers to-day. She had a large number of Mormons on board, and all the officers were killed, except the clerk and mate. About one hund supposed to be lost. The boat is a total wreck. About one hundred lives are

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES. Boston, April 10.—By an arrival at this port to-day, advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to the 2d of March. They state that Buenos Ayres has been surrendered, and that Urquisa has been appointed Governor. Rosas is about to proceed to England in the Steamer Conflict.

DEATH OF BISHOP HEDDING. Povenkerrsie, April 10.—Bishop Hedding, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in this place to-day.

DEFEAT OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. ALBANY, April 10 .- The Maine Liquor Law was defeate e Assembly to-day by 24 majority.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The delegation (in the recent Democratic State Conven tion) from the 7th (Accomac) Congressional district prior to leaving Richmond, adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democrats of the Resolved. I hat we recommend to the Democrats of the assersal counties of the 7th Congressional district, to send delegates to a district convention to assemble at the town of Hampton, on Saturday, the 15th day of May, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this district in the National Democratic Convention, which will meet at Baltimore on the first Monday in June.

KOSSUTH AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON. April 9 .- Kossuth arrived here to-day, but his arrival creates no sensation.

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT BILL. ALBANY, April 8.—The Judges of the Superior Court of the Second District have unanimously confirmed the decision of Judge Brown, declaring the Canal Enlargement Bill uncon-

## RICHMOND ENGUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1852. THE VOTE ON THE COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS. The Union publishes an analysis, both political and sectional, of the vote given on Monday last, in the House of Representatives, on the Compromise resolutions. Mr. Jackson's resolution was adopted by the following vote :

Affirmative-Northern Democrats, 35; Southern Demoerats, 39; Southern Whigs, 20; Northern Whigs, 7-total, Negative-Northern Democrats, 22; Southern Democrats,

11; Southern Whigs, 1; Northern Whigs, 20 -total, 64. Mr. Hillyer's resolution was adopted by the following

Affirmatire-Northern Democrats, 35; Southern Dem erats, 35; Southern Whigs, 22; Northern Whigs, 10-total, 98. Negatire-Northern Democrats 20; Southern Democrats 16; Southern Whigs, 1; Northern Whigs, 27-total, 64.

We have never made the compromise a test question; and, as we said on the original passage of the measures, we have no doubt that the Southern Democrats now, as then, voted from the honest motives of propriety. Many of them, doubtless, were opposed to the whole movement in the House, on the ground that, regarding the measure as a "finality," they did not wish to see the subject brought up again in the Halls of Congress. This we know to be the case with some of the Virginia Democrats voting in the negative, and we believe it to be applicable to all of them voting in that way. They all acquiesce in the settlement, and they did not, by any neans, design to intimate that they were not opposed to fur-

ther agitation. The Whig press at the South, on the contrary, have made the Compromise a test, and they have pointed with exultation to the assumed fact that at the beginning of the session, the Whig Caucus endorsed the finality of the settlement, while the Democratic caucus rejected it. The record above shows how utterly unreliable the Northern whigs, the majority of the whig party, have proved themselves to be upon the issue the Southern whig pressus themselves made .-"lon," a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, generally regarded as a whig, and careful in his statements, touches upon this point as follows:

"The northern whigs have, at last, in due form, and by vote of 20 to 12, repudiated the Compromise. For the fu-pitive shave law, the essential part of the Compromise to the outh, they gave originally but three votes. They now give to sustain it.

All that the New England whigs could do was to give one solitary vote in favor of the measures for which Mr. Web-ster had so manfully and gloriously contended on the 7th of March, 1850, and every day since. This result, taken to-gether with the votes of the New York, and some other Northern whig Senators, on Monday week, on the anti-fugi-tive slave law petitions, demonstrates that the Northern whig party is, for the most part, a sectional party, and it fol lows that they will, of course, repudiate Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore, or any National whig candidate. Another point, of which there was not much doubt before, is now settled, to wit: That the Southern whigs will not sustain any candidute, as the nominee, of this unti-slavery-free-soil faction. It is an adequate objection to Gen. Scott, as a candidate for the Presidency, that those who support him, and have brought

the Presidency, that those who support him, and have brought him forward, are the opponents of all measures for suppressing the agitation of the slavery question.

At the caucus of the whigs of the House, at the beginning of the session, it was claimed that they were, as a body, for the compromise. It was asserted that resolutions in its support, which had been rejected in the Democratic caucus, were adopted by the whig caucus. Mr. Fowler, of Massa-breatty decied however, at the time, that the Northern chusetts, denied, however, at the time, that the Northern Whigs generally had given their support to that resolution.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have proved their fidelity to the Constitution and to the rights of the South, by repealing the odious obstruction law, which prevented the uso of the State jails for the custody of recaptured fugitive slaves-We have read with great pleasure the speech of Mr. Bonham, a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on this subject. It is an able and conclusive argument in favor of the repeal, and completely strips the sophistries from the argument by which Ex-Governor Johnston, the specially endorsed champion of Gen. Scott and a delegate to the Whig National Convention, attempted to justify his hostility to the repealing bill. It is a powerful constitutional vindication of the rights of the South, and should go far towards satisfying the citizens of the South as to the true position of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in reterence to the slavery question. We have room only for the fine

peroration of the speech: Sir, the time has come for Pennsylvania to assume a proover Lawrence, Democrat, the persent incumbent; by a large majority. The Whigs have two majority in the Senate, and eight in the House, giving them 10 majority on joint ballot, which secures to them the U. States Senator in place of Mr. Clarke, whose term expires on the 4th of North upon all of us, will be dissolved, and its brief life will occu-py but a page in the world's history. Let us of Pennsylvania, therefore, be true to ourselves, and adopt such measaria, therefore, be true to directives, and adopt such as series of legislation as will best comport with the true digsity and hence of a great Commonwealth—and if we cannot
stop the mouths of the Abolitionists, let us show that we
disregard them—and above all, let us keep the legislation of
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of our immense domain should be without diffe disregard them—and above all, let us keep the legislation of the State untainted by this abominable heresy—and if there the State untainted by this adominated netway and the has been such legislation, let it be wheed from the statute book. Let others do as they please, but as for this patriotic old Commonwealth, she will comply with all her compacts, and remain true to her constitutional engagements.—And in the language of Jefferson in his inaugural address on assuming the executive duties of the National Govern-ment—"if there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free

to combat it." GEN. SCOTT AND THE SOUTHERN WHIGS. In order to seem the Southern current running so strongly against Gen. Scott, two Southern Whigs have recently stepped forward to throw their flimsy bulwarks around him. Mr. Ward of Kentucky, in a speech in the House, is reported to have said :

That General Scott was actively instrumental in their (the Compromise measures) introduction, no man can gain-say, notwithstanding he is required to place himself upon the record. The requirement of pledges presupposes that a man's former course in life is not to be relied on. He believed that if General Scott had preclaimed from the houseneves that it control seek that presented it would have tops that he was favorable to those measures, it would have smacked of egotism, and would, in effect, have been an announcement that he was a candidate for the Presidency, nouncement that he popular vote. This was an attitude in which he trusted neither General Scott nor any other man would place himself. He needs no repetition of the deeds or acts which he has performed. Neither Harrlson, in 1840, nor Taylor, in 1849, was required to "put himself upon the record." If it was then wrong to require pledges, would it not be wrong to demand then in 1852? General Scott's history speaks for him. It has been urged as an objection against him that he has been adopted by the North, and that erefore the South should not support him. If the North prefer General Scott, they have a right to do so; but this does not prove that he is affiliated with abolitionists. Mr. STANLY of North Carolina, also, writes a long letter,

indicating the soundness of Gen. Scott.-He says But it is due to myself to say that I have never said, and will not now say, that "I can't and won't go for Scott."

On the contrary, I have always said I knew he was an earnon the contrary. I have a friend of the Compromise measures as there was in the United States. I know, of my own knowledge, that he was so, before their passage through

The Republican of this city admits that Mr. S., may be correct in what he says but demands a declaration under Gen. Scott's own hand, as absolutely necessary to satisfy the South. The Republican brushes away Mr. Stanly's sophistry and comes to the rescue of the Petersburg Intelli-

gencer as follows: Mr. Stanly, however, appears to deem it important to know for himself the opinions of Gen. Scott from his own line upon the Compromise. The mass of the Southern people have not the same opportunity of hearing from Gen. Scott in person a declaration of his opinions, and it cannot therefore be deened unreasonable if they expect him to state those opinions in writing, the only means by which his senti-ments can be placed beyond the reach of cavil. If he is in fuvor of the Compromise, and if he feels at liberty so to declare himself in personal intercourse, of which there seems to be no doubt, why should he not so declare himself in a way thich will enable the whole people to hear the declaration for themselves? What policy may dictate is one question; what the constitutional rights of the South demand is another. Ne, for one, should regard as worse than a defeat, a victory which is gained by pandering to the prejudices and passions of the enemies of the Constitution and the Laws.

Parson Brownlow, at one time most reliable Whig an thority in this region and a well endorsed While orator and editor, still remains utterly impracticable, as the following

passage shows: "If George Washington were on earth and in his prime and was brought forward and sustained by the new who are backing Scott, we could not and would not support him. t requires the assurance of the devil, on the part of Seward and his clique, to expect that the South will follow their gui-dance. They have cut loose from the bonds of party in bedience to the interest of section; we, of the South, will break from the same bonds, now that party has come in col-lision with country. The South cannot go for section, nor party, but for the Union, for the Constitution, for the rights

We cannot, we will not support Gen. Scott, no matter who may be on the ticket with him. We are for a man who is a statesman of an enlarged mind, who has made the laws and government of the country the study of his life." Does not the Parson epeak from the book, when we re-

collect that, a few days ago, in defiance of all law and justice, abolition petitions in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law were presented in the U. S. Senate, by Wm. R. Sessare law were presented in the U. S. Senate, by Wm. R. Sessare law were presented in the U. S. Senate, by Wm. R. Sessare law were presented in the U. S. Senate, by Wm. R. Sessare law were presented in the U. S. Senate, by Wm. R. Senate law were presented in the U. S. Senate, by Wm. R. Senate law were presented in the U. S. Senate, by Wm. R. Senate law were presented in the U. S. Senate, by Wm. R. Senate law were days since at my like called up his resolution offered some days since at my several months before the action of Congress, and improper to agitate any of the questions which passed the Senate and was carried to the House by Mr. Schedelford.—If the resolution was wrong or improper; I, and not the Senator from Culpeper shall be responsible for the act, and I claim for myself as much credit for little talk and inuch work as I am willing to award to the affirming them by Congress neither made them more binding or acceptable to the country: I therefore, for the purpose of preventing a renewal of those exciting scenes which occurred in the Thirty-First Congress, and to promote harmony. slave law were presented in the U. S. Senate, by Wm. H. Selor, who was " not put upon the record ?"

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. The Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer, brings us details The Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer, brings us details of a destructive fire which broke out in that town on Fildesine to notice. In my remarks in opposition to an extra desire to notice. In my remarks in opposition to an extra desire to make on, I did no injustice to my friend, the Senator from Culpeper, Mr. Shakelford. The injustice was caused by a consumed—an old negro woman a cook, porished in the building, though every possible effort was made to save her.

The head was need by the injustice was caused by a consumed—an old negro woman a cook, porished in the building, though every possible effort was made to save her.

The head was need by the injustice was caused by a consumed—an old negro woman a cook, porished in the building, though every possible effort was made to save her.

The head was need by the injustice in initiating that I have not addressed the House of the original resolutions, I left for my lodgings. The day being inclement, I was detained longer than I anticipated on my required to the House the roll was being called on Mr. Hillyer's being speaking too much. The Senator does not speak from the form made to postione a desiret vote, when the House could obtain direct vote, it would desire to notice. In my remarks in opposition to an extra desire to my friend, the Senator from Masson, that I desire to notice. In my remarks in opposition to an extra desire to my friend, the Senator from Masson, that I desire to notice. In my remarks in opposition to an extra desire to my friend, the Senator from Masson, that I desire to notice. In my remarks in opposition to an extra desire to the House could obtain direct vote, when the first to make for more the form made to position to an extra desire to my friend, the Senator from Masson, that I desire to my friend, the Senator from Masson, that I desire to my friend, the Senator from Masson, that I desire to my friend, the Senator from Masson, that I desire to my friend, the Senator from Masson, that I desire to my friend, the Senator from Masson, that The hotel was next burnt, giving the inmates barely time to escape. Large flakes of fire were borne by the winds to the tops of all the houses in the vicinity of the hotel—and at times half a dozen houses were on fire at once. The building next to the hotel, owned by Thomas Casey; the pest ofing next to the hotel, owned by Thomas Casey; the pest of-loss of the pes The hotel was next burnt, giving the inmates barely time to a half dozen times this session, and then only for a few

(the upper part of which was occupied as a residence, by To the Editors of the Engulrer.

RICHMOND, APRIL 2, 1652. W. E. Mann;) a wooden building owned by James H. Pool, and occupied by R. G. Holmes as a tailor's shop, were all lestroyed- and the residence of Wm. Shannon and several other houses, were more or less damaged. The mail bags and other public property of the post office were saved. The entire loss sustained is estimated at about \$10,000.

Judge Richard Parker has consented to be a candidate for re-election from the Frederick Judicial Circuit. No other candate is in the field. Forty-four of the best and abl st citizens of Frederick county, of both political parties, have addressed him a letter in which they say :

You were the Representative in Congress from this Dis rict, and by your elevated and conservative course in that trict, and by your elevated and conservative course in that body, received the general approbation of your constituents. Whilst holding that office you were elected by the Legislature, the Judge of this Circuit, and have discharged your duties as Judge, to the gratification of your friends, and as we believe to the entire satisfaction of the people of the Circuit. We have, therefore, a right to suppose that you cuit. We have, therefore, a right to suppose that you are

willing to be a cardidate for re-election.

Believing that the best interests of our country require that party politics shall not influence us in the election of our Judge, to whose keeping, our property, our lives and our reputation may be committed; we therefore, without distinction of party, unite in requesting you to become a candidate for our suffrages. The Spring terms of the Court of your Circuit will soon commence, which will engross all your ne, and the election is now at hand; we therefore request the office of Judge of this circuit, if chosen by the people. Judge Parker replies as follows :

WINCHESTER, APRIL 3d, 1852. tion. Coming as this assurance does from gentlemen, whose character as good citizens in a sufficient proof that they take a deep interest in every thing which concerns the administration of justice in the Courts established amongst them, and many of whom are in constant contact with these contents are constant contact with these contents are constant contact with the contents are contact with the contents are contact. should be regarded as a candidate for re-election.

With a full sense of its responsibilities, I accepted the of-fice with much distruct of myself, but determined that on the bench I would know neither friends nor enemies, nor make a distinction between men of one political faith and another; and, if re-elected, I must continue as heretofore to hook to the great principles of justice alone for my guidance; hearing patiently, considering well, and deciding according to the right and the law of the case, as I may honestly conceive that law and right to be. The fountains of justice will have become impure indeed.

then any other course of conduct shall be pursued by our fected by their estimate of individuals. Thus far the Judges of Virginia have escaped even the suspicion of such induces, and it is to be hoped, may I will believe, that they will never bring such a reproach upon themselves. The State could not for a moment tolerate conduct so unworthy of her ancient fame.
In conclusion I will simply add, that in compliance with our suggestion, I shall take the necessary steps to make

known my willingness to accept the office of Judge of this Circuit, if it shall be the pleasure of the people to elect me I am, Gentlemen, your obedient serv't, to it. RICHARD PARKER. To P. WILLIAMS, JOHN BRUCE, JAMES P. RIELY, and

others, Esquires. Public Executions .- The respite of Reed and Clement affords the Legislature time to pass a law prohibiting public executions, and thus to save this community the horriole and demoralizing spectacle which will be presented on the 234 nst. Will not some member of the Legislature present this important matter to its consideration, and urge immediate action? We are persuaded that it is only necessary to call the attention of the Legislative body to it, to secure this ome of the other principal States of the Union, to jail yards. Let us hope that something will be done, and that we shall not see on the 23d, as has often been seen on such occasions, a multitude of men, women, boys and negroes, hurrying to the place of death with just the same levity, curiosity and excitement as to a horse-race or a cock-fight.

[Richmond Republican. We re-echo the above from the bottom of our heart-and we trust that the Legislature will at once take up and adop the proposition, for that purpose, moved by Mr. Talisferra of Gloucester-modifying it, if necessary, so as to suit th present condition of the State jails. The moral sense of the community will warmly bless the Legislature for a prompt and effectual adoption of a remedy for so great an evil .-This remedy is called for by the degrading demonstration on Friday, the day of the disappointed hanging-spectators. per position on this vital sectional issue. It is time that this Abolition and guasi Abolition warfare should cease. Withclare that, after such conduct, it would not do for Mr. Fill-

> on the great national question soon to be determined, it is gratifying to the true friends of Democracy to observe the of escape. Cut bono? opinion as to the candidates—besides, it is but truly Democratic, where each section of our country is in the enjoyment of the right of having the claims of their particular candidate fully considered. Thus the various parts of our Union are represented in the names of Douglas, Butler, Cass, Buchanan and others. The claims of each, we are sure, will be weighted with the utmost circumstantial and which be weighed with the utmost circumspection; and, whichever is found to be the most expedient to adopt, the friends of the unsuccessful one will not withhold their hearty co-operation and support—and presenting sgain to the world one old fashioned Democratic phalanx, we would be very much disappointed in our estimate of any of the above names, or

effect of partizanship.

It is worthy of remark too, that the delegates from the It is worthy of remark too, that the delegates from the several States are wholly, or for the most part, uninstructed. This is but right and proper—an opposite course might cause interminable and fatal delay, besides saving us from the chance of being saddled with an antediluvian, or a crack-brained aspirant. We can leave that policy for our opponents. But let other States do as they will, let them come, if perchance it be, "to do or die," for their particular candidates: let Young America pant like a mettle ticular candidates; let Young America pant like a mettle war-horse, or old America manago the wires, we have our duty to perform—Virginia is hallowed in the history of our country—her sages and patriots still watch, though from the shades of the past, over the welfare of our beloved Union.

The names of Washington Lefferson Union the state of the past, over the welfare of our beloved Union. into that position—a delicate and responsible trust, which she has unflinehingly to discharge for the good of the nation. With no considerations of malice to gratily, or conciliations to offer, she will give a respectful ear to the claims of all.—She will readily acquiesce in all proper suggestions of her sister States; not forcing her choice upon others, but forgetting self for the common cause. Therefore, let harmony, which are displayed this important concourse by the laber T forces and we call upon the people of the unity and dignity, pervade this important concourse, by which means we shall be enabled to present a dense and unbroken front to the affrighted foe.

For the Enquirer. MESSAS. EDITORS :- I see in your daily paper of the 7th inst., under the head of "Recess," the following notice :

which enlighten no one, will be abridged. Is the gentle-man's vision so exceedingly keen as now to enable him to man's vision so exceedingly keen as now to enable him to say that he would be able to assess the taxes with propriety,

more particularly to do justice to my friend, the Senator from College. He called up his resolution offered some days since at my

House of Dzlegates, Richmond, April 10, 1852. To the Editors of the Enquirer:
Gentlemen: I observed in your paper this morning, a communication from Mr. Hall, the Senator from Meson, that I

The enclosed article from the "National Intelligencer" of resterdar, so correctly and so beautifully expresses the views as I believe) of ninely-nine hundredths of the people of Virginia upon the important subject of which it treats, that I ginia upon the important subject of which it treats, that I beg leave to request that you will give it an insertion in your widely circulated paper, and express the hope that it may be published in every paper in the State.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

The history of our Government, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to this time, exhibits no one point upon which the stamp of universal approbation has been more indelibly impressed, and its wisdom more uniformly conceded, than the "Farewell Address of Washington." It was invested with every thing to give it importance; and as such it has been studied by all, understood by all, and approx The history of our Government, from the adoption of the

No conflicts or revolutions of parties; no vicissitudes or trials in peace or in war; none of the tests to which it has been subjected, have ever impaired, its force, questioned its soundness, or lessened its popularity. On the contrary, time on the part of the United States to make provision for the has increased its strength, experience has sanctified its wisdom, and its blessings commend it to the safe keeping of pos-

land impeaching its wisdom and the wisdom of all our Revolutionary fathers and their descendants-repudiating our own unanimous construction of our own acts; reading to us new versions of our very household words, and demanding that we should stultify ourselves by praising him for proving us to be fools.

Who are they that come now to dispute our faith; to dis turb our peace, and to subvert our temples, as did Tom Paine with his "Age of Reason" to subvert our religion, and GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your letter of yesterlay's date, and but few things could have afforded me half
the pleasure which I received from your assurance, that, duand Kossuth—born and educated in the midst of despotisms, ing the short period I have held the office of Judge of this and wars, and revolutions, and dreamy visions of liberty and fircuit. I have discharged its duties to your entire satisfacand many of whom are in constant contact with these Courts, whilst in session, I feel gratified indeed at the kind terms in which you have made known to me your wish that standing, in our midst, not as exiles seeking safety and a lask, payment."

The committee mot as modest guests, waiting to be helped—not as ere idols are worshipped to teach the blessings of Chriswhere idoes are worshipped to teach the messings of chis-tian faith. They are propagardists and tax gatherers on our highways and by ways. They must break down before they can baild up. They must remove the rubbish and the hore-sics of our revolutionary times, which are stumbling-blocks in their way; and first they strike at WASHINGTON. They Courts, when their judgments shall be influenced by the prejudices of party, or their decisions be in the slightest affected by their estimate of individuals. Thus far the Judges of Virginia have escaped even the susplicion of such induces, and it is to be hoped, may I will believe, that they will never bring such a repreach upon themselves. The same way; Congress is approached by indirection to the same point; and when the several responses are made, with all due respect to the solemn obligations of duty to their convictions and their Government, what does Hungary's modest and deferential Exile do? Does be how to the solemn of the solemn of the solemn of the solemn of the solemn obligations of duty to their convictions and their Government, what does Hungary's modest and deferential Exile do? Does be how to the solemn of the so tive is approached and his opinion upon the policy of "Interhests of the Constitution I does he bow to the dignity Office? does he how to the majesty of Bodies? does he honor the sage and the oracle? does he submit to the opinions of the sovereign people? No; in the face of all, and in defiance of all, he takes issue with all; placing himself above every authority, and disregarding every will and every opinion but his own.

He availed himself of the profuse hospitality, the distin-

guished honors, and generous sympathy of the inetropolis of the country, not to show his gratitude, not to give thanks for his omancipation, but to gather strength for rebuke and

pretext for national insult.

Finding the metropolis not the place to make proselytes great reform. The press of this and other places have from time to time spoken on the subject, and the Legislature has been memorialized for ten years to confine executions, as in him, and he travelled with the pageant and honors of a Roman conqueror. He was received at the several points of his destination with the shouts and welcome of thousands. Taking advantage of the excitement and the tribute of hospitality, sympathy, and curiosity, he insidiously assailed and pitality, sympathy, and curtosity, he installed every department of our Government. He con-demned their opinions, and appealed directly to the people to take issue with him against the Government, and its set-tled policy, sanctioned by every constitutional form: in efeet, aiming at revolution. And still the hat goes round!

May we not ask, what is the object of this indelicate

lignment of authorities and opinions, including Governaugment and people, before the judgment of this one man? Is to make us as a people and nation wiser, better, safer, har-Is it to blind our reason by a contagious sympath pier I is it of blind for the lands, by the glare of a captivating election pleading for "down-tredden liberty?" Is it to nesmerize our vigilance, and in an unguarded moment get us committed to "intervention," and by that act oblige us to fight in defence of our position, or to fold our arms in peace, and be "disgraced?" Or is it a coup d'etat to commit us to the restoration of this illustrious exile to his less donors in Hungary, and dispose of the vexed question whether he is Governor or Ex-Governor? It is immaterial whether any one or all these be within the purview of Kossuth. If we commit to the particular and general defense during the war," and dispose of the revolutionary officers and soldiers, the said warrants being, to all intents and purchasely the present of the particular and general defense during the war."

We rejoice in believing that the whole countrry is sound upon this subject, and that these misguided zealots will gain requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage no strength by the recent displays in our Legislative Halls of a law making a further appropriation of scrip

in defence of their dectrines.

It is not for persons educated in the metaphysics and pollty of Germany, and the schools of Red Republicanism of France, to become teachers in the high school of our Constitution and expounders in the polemics of Washington.

Our geographical position separates us which, and by mighty natural burriers, from the countries of the Old World Our Government has but little resemblance to any of their Governments, and with most of them no affinities and no indeed, of any true Democrat who should permit their friends to create any discord on so important an occasion.

The spirit of the Convention once ascertained all disappointment should cease, and every effort made for a selection from the names prominently before it.

The people will expect it—times are two portentous to risk untried and inexperienced men; and any effort of the Convention togo out of its sphere, or, in other words, not to confine itself to legitimate names, would hardly fail to be regarded in any other light than an unworthy and undignified.

Governments, and with most of them to affinities and no sympathics. Our people, too, have equally distinct dissimilarities. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities, and the propolation and the first probabilities. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathics. Our people, too, have equally distinct dissimilarities. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathics. Our people, too, have equally distinct dissimilarities. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathics. Our people, too, have equally distinct dissimilarities. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathics. Our people, too, have equally distinct dissimilarities. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathics. Our people, too, have equally distinct dissimilarities. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathics. Our people, too, have equally distinct dissimilarities. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathics. Our people, too, have equally distinct dissimilarities. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathics. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathics. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathics. Nature, government, education, and the first probabilities and no sympathic national debts. It has secured our own volition to our own acts; and thus, the will of the sovereign people. It has given us a rapid and unchecked growth in population, power, prosperity and influence, without a parallel in the history of the world. It has made our own broad land the refuge

PUBLIC MEETING IN LANCASTER.

country—her sages and patriots still watch, though from the shades of the past, over the welfare of our beloved Union.

The names of Washington, Jefferson, Henry and Marshall, have not yet lost their power; but true greatness, then as now, was a fit mark for jealousy and envy. Old Dominion! there is prestige in that sound. The altars which she crected to the cause of Liberry, still glow with unquenched fires; the younger and more sturdy members of the confederacy, still regard her with reverence and affection. We almost hear in our fancy, the question, "How is Virginia going?"

It is, held at the Court House thereof, on Thursday, the Ist of April, 1852, Addison Hall was called to the Chair, and Robt. J. Dunaway appointed Secretary.

Chairman, Samuel Gresham offered the following presuble and resolutions, which were supported by Robert Mayo, R.

Whereas, the period is approaching when the pecide of this Judical circuit will be called upon to cleet their Judge, and we the pecule of Lancasier, here assembled, with sevestill regard her with reverence and allection. We almost hear in our fancy, the question, "How is Virginia going?" spread from ear to ear. Yes, fellow Democrats, Virginia, with no preference now, must make a preference then—a start must be made, a preference must be expressed, and without the thought of arrogance, wo assert that Virginia must make the President—from the very nature of the circuit will be called upon to elect their Judge, and we, the people of Lancaster, here assembled, with several members of the Bar of the circuit and sundry citizens of the counties of Westmoreland, Richmond and Northmoherland, have thought it due to ourselves and to the subject of these resolutions, to express our preference for the person to these resolutions, to express our preference for the person to be elected to the office of Judge of this Circuit-we say due must make the President—from the very nature of the circumstances by which she is surrounded, she will be forced into that position—a delicate and responsible trust, which

candidate for the judgeshin of this circuit, our present Judge, Hon. John T. Lomax, and we call upon the people of the circuit to unite with us at the polls in giving him that support to which his high merit entitles him.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Richmond, Fredericksburg, Tappahannock and Pert Royal papers, and that a copy be sent to the Judge.

ADDISON HALL, Chairman.

ROBT, T. DUNAWAY, Secretary.

"Resolved, That a Joint Committee of thirteen, seven on the part of the House, and six on the part of the Senate, be appointed to enquire into the expediency of an adjourned session, and, if expedient, to report the reasons therefor to their respective bodies.

"Mr. McDonald said that he regretted the Senate had adopted the Joint Resolution—that it would, in the end, do much to delay business. If members would once come to the conclusion that there would be an extra session, nething the conclusion that there would be an extra session, nothing duct, in the service of some twenty two years, is the highest would be done from that time till the end of the session," &c. reward that my ambition can covet. Their recommendation would be done from that time till the end of the session," &c.

Hero I take issue with the gentlemen from Monongalia. I say just fix a certain day for the adjournment of the Legislature, and you alarm every member who has a bill in his charge for its passage. All will work, late and early, to the close of the session to get their business done.

For the truth of this remark, I appeal to all experienced legislators, and also appeal to the journals of past sessions.

But, be it remembered, that the proposed committee was For the truth of this remark, a pleas to the journals of past sessions.

But, be it remembered, that the proposed committee was only one of enquiry or investigation. Is the gentleman afraid of the truths which may be elicited by investigation?

Perhaps he is afraid that his liberty of making speecher. The proposed committee was only one of enquiry or investigation?

Perhaps he is afraid that his liberty of making speecher. The proposed of the circuit to whom their favor has recommittee to the proposed of the circuit to whom their favor has recommittee to the proposed of the circuit to whom their favor has recommittee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 6, 1852. say that he would be able to assess the taxes with propriety, for the next two years without the returns of the Commissioners? I if not when does he expect to get those returns?—Is it before August, September or October? If not, is he willing we should be employed to that period, in putting the new government into operation. I think we ought to do it in much less time. And I believe no one expects any improvement bills to pass until we get the Commissioners' returns. But Mr. Editor, my object in writing this note was proper particularly to do instice to my friend, the Senator of the Commissioners' returns. But Mr. Editor, my object in writing this note was proper particularly to do instice to my friend, the Senator of the Guestions subsequently embraced in the several acter. of the questions subsequently embraced in the several note of Congress known as the Compromise are familia: to all my curred in the Thirty-First Congress, and to promote harmo-ny and peace in the country, moved to lay the resolution on ny and peace in the table, believing this to be the most prodent course at the time. This motion not prevailing, and fully believing, from the effort made to postpone a direct vote, it would be at a

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1952. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On motion of Mr. Marry, the report of the Committee of Claims made some days ago, on the petitions of sundry persons for the payment of military land warrants from the State treasury, was read and adopted in the following words: The committee of Claims, to whom were referred the petitions of Notborne E. Sutton, S. H. Parker, J. B. Southall, G. W. Camp, and sundry others, heirs at law of officers who served in the Virginia line in the war of the Revolution, ask-

REPORT:

That there are before the committee numerous petitions of the State, the prayer of all which is, that numerous land warrants issued to the petitioners for the militude it has been adopted and followed by all his successors.

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That there are before the committee numerous petitions of the free prayer of all which is, that numerous land warrants issued to the petitioners for the militude it has been adopted and followed by all his successors. merous land werrants issued to the petitioners for the mili-tary services of their ancestors in the Virginia line in the war of the Revolution, may be discharged either in land, or

The petitioners aliege that there is a manifest congation on the part of the United States to make provision for the satisfaction of these warrants; that that obligation has been acknowledged by the passage of three several acts of Congress, making appropriations for the satisfaction of Virginia land bounties; that the appropriations made by those acts have proved insufficient; and that, despairing of justice from lave proved insufficient; and that, despairing of justice from lave proved insufficient; and that, despairing of justice from Paston, Shackelford, Sherrard, Tate, Ward, White—17. Paston, Sherrard, Tate, Ward, White—18. Paston, Sherrard, Tate, Ward, White—18. Paston, Sherrard, Tate, Ward, White—19. Paston, Sherrard, Sherrard, Tate, Ward, White—19. Pa Congress, they are compelled to appeal to Virginia for relief.

The petitioner raise the question of the State's liability to make good these warrants, in the following language: "Your memorialists humbly conceive that Virginia is bound by every consideration to make good the warrants they now hold, either in land or its fair equivalent in money.

Those warrants were issued from the land office of Virginia, in pursuance of Virginia laws, in compliance with Virginia reasonations, and for services rendered in the Virginia armies, that fought and won the battles of the Revolution. If the Federal Government will not do its duty in the premises, that fought and won the battles of the former resonations instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to introduce a bill providing for the Virginia thould not shrink from doing hers. If the former resonations in the Virginia laws in compliance with Virginia laws, in compliance with Virginia armited. On motion of Mr. Parken, the preamble and resolutions in clatter to Military Land Warrants, were taken up. Virginia should not shrink from doing hers. If the former re-pudiate its obligations, it is no just reason that Virginia should follow so forbidding an example. One thing is plain—some one ought to pay these claims. If the United States will En, ayes 21, notes 11, and the preamble and resolutions were

graterul recipients of honors and favors and sympathy—not as strangers in a strange land—not as listeners and learners.

No; they come as missionaries would to a benighted land, where idois are worshipped to teach the black. upon a proper representation of the subject to the Congress of the United States, that body cannot fail at once to meet its obligations by making the emplest appropriations But your committee are decidedly of the opinion that the subject is one eminently worthy of the grave consideration of the General Assembly. There are hundreds of the citizens of this State who hold land warrants in pursuance of arraign him before the bar of his country for ignorance that arraign him before the bar of his country for ignorance that zens of this State who hold land warrants in pursuance of has grown into crime; and then they assail the gratitude they have been day to take the precession. lution; and the least the State can do is to take the necessary steps to procure from the Federal Government the recog-nition of these claims and the means for their liquidation.— And the less time should be lost, because Congress is every

ble object.
Instead, therefore, of advising the payment of these claims

Whereas, Virginia, by various acts of the General Assembly, passed during the period of the Revolutionary war, of fered certain bouncies in land to those of her citizens who should engage in her military service:
And whereas, many of her citizens did engage in her service, and by so engaging, entitled themselves to the boun

ties promised:
And whereas to provide for these bounties, a large and amply sufficient portion of her public domain, between the Ohio. Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, was set apart by the resolution of her General Assembly of the 19th of December. 1778-(See Hening's Statutes at Large, vol. 10, pp. 55, 56:) And whereas the cession of the Northwest territory was made by Virginia to the United States on the express condition that if the reservation made by her for the bounties aforesaid should from any cause prove insufficient, the deficiency should be made up by the United States, in good leads to be 1.14 of the condition of the co lands to be laid oil between the Scioto and Miami rivers:
And whereas the United States accepted the said cession on the condition herein before recited; and whereas also the Government of the United States did, by its own zets, to wit: (the Treaties of Hopewell, concluded with the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, in the years 1785 and 1786,) transfer and guarantee to the said Indians a large portion of the lands reserved by Virginia for the land bounties of her officers and soldiers:

And whereas, by the acceptance of the said cession by the acts before stated, the government of the United States became both equitably and legally bound to make good to Virginia any deficiency occurring in the fond by her good to Virginia any deficiency occurring in the tank by her provided for the satisfaction of her promised bounties:
And whereas, furthermore, by the general assumption act of 1790, the Congress of the United States did assume, and afterwards discharge, all the debts of the several States which "accrued for the particular or general defence during

As one State after another is taking the necessary steps in the great national question soon to be determined, it is ratifying to the true friends of Democracy to observe the the United States: Therefore, Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That our

Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives, the Virginia military land bounty warrants now outstanding; and to this end, that our said Senators be instructed, and our Representatives requested to introduce in the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, a bill providing for such appropriation of scrip.

And whereas the law of Virginia, allowing the presenta-

tion of land bounty claims, has expired by limitation, and ought not to be revived: Therefore,

Be it further resolved, That our said Senators be instruct. ed, and our Representatives requested to accept such appro-priation of scrip as a full discharge of all claim of this State upon the United States, on account of the land bounties of her officers and soldiers for services in the war of the

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth transmit to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing report, preamble and reso-

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1852.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Prayer by the Rev. Moses D. Hoga.

The resolution from the Senate in relation to the election of officers under the new Constitution, to which the House had proposed an amendment, and to which the Senate disagreed, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. LEAKE, laid upon REPORTS PROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Tomain, from the Committee of Privileges and Elec-tions, presented a bill laying off into wards those cities and towns, the white population of which exceeds 5,000, and cstablishing a separate place of woting in each. COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The ball districting the State for Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, providing for their election, &c., was read the third time. A motion made by Mr. Jackson to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to be engrasced, was re-jected—ayes 57, noes 64.

The 24 section of the bill contains this clause: " Elections

trict of a Commissioner of the Board of Public Works."

Mr. Price moved to fill the blanks with the words, "4th Thursday in Augusti Mr. Tallarerre, with the "4th Thursday in May," and Mr. Jackson of Pleasants and Ritchie with "Tuesday, before the 1st day in November." The question was taken upon the last proposition, which was adopted-ayes 70, noes 51.

The same bill contained this clause: "The raid Com-nuissioners shall each receive a compensation of — dollars per annum for their services, and shall be paid all necessary ravelling expenses incurred in attending to the their effec, which shall be poid quarterly, as in the case of other public officers."

Mr. Martz moved to fill the blank with \$1,500, Mr. Tat-

AFERRO With \$1,000, Mr. IMBODEN with \$2,500 and Mr. CHOLS with \$1.250. The votes upon the several propositions were as follow

Upon that of \$2 500-ayes 6, noes 115. Upon that of \$2,000; es 22 nous 97. Mr. McDonald stated that he would not have said a word, and it not been for the remarks he had just heard from the tistinguished gentleman from Greenbrier, (Mr. Price) He

differed from him in believing that no man could be tound who was competent to perform the deties of a member of the Board of Public Works for less than \$1800 or \$2,000 per year. He was satisfied that the best talent of the State, could be commanded for a less sum than 1800. Fix the salery at such a figure that there will not be a seramble for it, for the sake of the spoils of office. There are now, pethaps, a greater number of candidates for this Board, than was ever before dreamed of; and tell me not that it is mere patriotism, that causes this such on the treasury. All over the sake of commonwealth the press is groaning with the announcements | an advance on former prices, of venerable politicians, who have been dead and buried, for office in the distance, supposed to have desirable perquisites attached, and also patronage to dispense to their living relatives; and hence the anxiety of these persons to rise from the cead. It is evident that the host of persons named for the Board of Public Works, is caused by an expected large salary; and for one, he would disappoint them, and the list would be diminished, and none but men who desired to distinguish themselves in the service of the State, would remain candidates.

Mr. McDonald further stated, that living, as he did on the border of Pennsylvania, he had learned something of the system there. The time once was in that State when the canal commissioners did not receive a dollar of comthe canal commissioners did not receive a dollar of compensation, except expenses; and having the honor of being the second officer of the government was sufficient to make it sought. Under the newly-yetem in Pennsylvania, they receive sught and expenses, and that pay commands the beat talent of that State; and within a few weeks a Presidential nomination was reconciled by a canal commissioner and nomination was reconciled by a canal commissioner given to a minute ty. He trusted that with these facts of the eye too clsewhere, this House would not vote \$1,500 per year, to, we know not whom, nor for what services; with a discre-tion as to travelling expenses, that would keep the commis-

sioners travelling over the commonwealth incessantly.

Mr. Macrz moved to fill the blank with the words \$1,600 and Mr. Speep with "81,800." Each of these motions was Mr. Preston then proposed the sum of "8500," Mr. West that of \$1,460, and Mr. Keysen the sum of "\$100." Each

of these motions was defeated. The question then recurred upon filling the blank with the sum of \$1,000, and was decided in the affirmative-aye 75. noes 40. question then came up on the passage of the bill, when Mr. Tallafergo moved a ryder, which was read the first time, when the question being put upon reading it a se-

On motion of Mr. Buckner, the House adjourned. SATURDAY, APRIL, 10, 1852. SENATE. Prayer by the Rev. WM. Hook, of the Prezbyterian Church

SENATE.

Mr. Cooper presented the memorial of Mr. Leutze, the painter of the national picture of Washington Crossing the Delaware, recently exhibited in the rotunda, proposing to paint for Congress a duplicate of the picture, together with another of Washington stopping, the retreat of the American troops at the battle of Monmouth. Also, the memorial of Mr. Lele of Busine a string to be engaged by Congress. SENATE.

A communication from the Second Auditor was read

ejecting the order of the Clerk of the Senate for the amoun of the funeral expenses of James R. Wilson, late Clerk of the Committee of Hoads, &c. The Auditor states that there is

"con ingent fund" under the control of the Secretary of

the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Boykin, a committee consisting of Mesers. Boykin, Mason, Lavne, Sheffey and Shacket.

FORD, was appointed to report a bill defraying the expenses

Mr. Shackelford offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed,
with instructions to bring in a bili providing for the assessment of the property of the State, and prescribing the duties of the Commissioners of the Revenue.
Upon this proposition a long and animated debate arose,
conducted by Mussis. Mason, Shackelford, Douglas,
Wassey Mary Drefte Daniel, Shands, Shepper.

WATSON, MARTIN, DENEALE, DANIEL SHANDS, SHEFFET, BEEST, THOMAS, PARKER, STUART, CREIGH and WHITE, IN

Mr. Thomas moved that the resolution lie on the table; upon which motion, Mr. Shackerronn called the ayes and noes, and it was so ordered, as follows:

Aves-Messis, Bookin, Brown, Carrington, Daniel, Doug-las, Fansten, Istell, Moncare, Parker, Pitman, Shands, Shelley, Smith, Stuart, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Witch-

Medical Society of Virginia, praying the establishment of a Medical Society of Virginia, praying the establishment of a Medical Board of Examiners for the State of Virginia.

On the motion of Mr. Cheron, the memorial was referred to a select committee, (consisting of Messes, Carron, Warsen, B. Veris, Decours and Tark) and ordered to be printed.

An amendment was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Witch-

In relation to the Spring term of the Circuit Court of

In relation to the Fredericksburg Water Power Company-

In relation to the Fairfax and Potomac Plank Road Com-

In relation to Inspectors of Boats on the Roanoke river,

and its tributaries.

Mr. Isakii called up Senate bill assessing license tax,

Mr. Isakii called up Senate bill assessing license tax,

&c., which he moved to make the order of the day for Tues-

Mr. Shacustrone, who erose about the same time, said

he had risen to make the same proposition, to take up the bill and make it the order of the day for Monday. He made

the motion, which was rejected, and Mr. Issent's proposi-

Mr. Bassett called up House bill prescribing the times for the commencement of the official terms of the Judges un-der the amended Constitution, and prescribing for their elec-

The bill was amended in a few unimportant particulars,

Mr. Surrrey called up House bill providing for the elec-

Mr. Sherrey calca up 1100se and particles and in the tion, &c. of Justices of the Pence, &c., which was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Funges called up Senate bill in relation to a loan

from the Literary Fund to the Medical College in the Valley

On motion of Mr. Parker the bill to amend the 13th section of chapter 101 of the Code of Virginia, (In relation to Oysters) was taken up, out of its order, and read a se-

On motion of Thomas the Senate proceeded to the con

detailion of bills on their first reading.
All the bills on the calendar at that stage, were read ac-

Mr. Hall presented the petition of citizens of West Co-

umbia, in the County of Mason, asking the establishment of

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS--IsT SESSION.

THERSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

a Branch Bank at that place.
On motion of Mr. Mason, the Senate adjourned.

of Virginia. The bill was ordered to a second reading.

of the funeral of Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Shackelford officed the following resolution:

the Senate.

adopted as amended

Harrison County :

with amendmeet:

tion was adopted.

tion by the voters.

The fellowing bills were passed:

of Mr. Healy of Roston, asking to be engaged by Congress for pulnting two historical pictures—one representing the throwing everboard of the ten at Boston, the other the Batthe of Bunker Hill. Mr. C. advocated the policy of the government aiding American artists, and offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of engaging these gentlemen to paint the proposed pictures. The resolution was objected to, and laid over.

Mr. Sunner submitted a resolution, which was agreed to,

directing an inquiry into the propriety of providing by law for the appointment of a commissioner to revise the public

ior the appointment of a commissioner to the statutes of the U. States.

Mr. Borland's resolution calling upon the President of the U. States to inform the Senate of the object of the naval expedition recently ordered to the Indian ocean, particularly to the ceast of Japan, was then taken up.

Messrs, Massin, and Mangum opposed the resolution, and Radand followed in support of it

Mr. Gwin moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Mr. Gwin moved that the resolution be and on the table.
Lost-yeas 20, nays 22.
The subject was then postponed till to-morrow.
The bill determining the representation to be allowed to
the State of California was then taken up.

Messrs. Chase, Downs, and Dawson opposed the allowing California more than one representative. Mesers, Budger, Bolland, and Geyer supported the amendment allowing Caltfornia two sepresentatives, and South Carolina one for her The amendment proposing to allow Louisiana an addition

il member for her fraction of 46,000 was rejected.

After further debate, the amendment giving two to Cali-fornia and one to South Carolina us her fraction, was agreed e, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House went into the reconsideration of the vote by which the many bill was defeated.

Mr. Bacock said notwithstanding the universally prevalent opinion that not only the system of ship building and promotion in the navy required reform, but the mode of discipline. Yet Congress during former, and even the present session, had given the subject the go-by; and he reviewed the course which had been pursued. He then referred to the code by which the navy had been governed during the last fifty years, and attributed a mistaken policy to those who

wished to abolish capital punishment on shore, and to inter-fere with the discipline which is essential to the government of a ship while at sea. He was opposed to special court-martials on board ship, and contended that where the power of the Captain terminated, that of a general court marshs should commence.

The Polk moved, as the morning hour had nearly expired

but the House resolve itself into a committee on the state of the Union for the purpose of taking up the special order.
The House than resolved itself into such a committee, and again took up the Homestead Bill.

Mr. Averett of Va., again took the floor, and concluded his remarks. He considered the till as subversive of the

resolutions of the country, and went on to state the grounds on which he opposed the bill, the passing of which he considered a violation of the constitution. Mr. Polk of Tenn. followed, and expressed himself in to yor of the bill, which he did not consider as subject to the

objections which had been urged against it by the gentleman who had preceded him. He declared himself a "Young American;" meaning by that, that he was in favor of adapting the institutions of the country to the progressive advancement of the age. He then went on to define his positions of the country to the progressive advancement of the age. sition as an unwavering democrat, and expressed his dete minution to support the nomination of the Baltimore Con-vention. He charged the whig party with being the origin and cause of the slavery agitation, and as amenable for the results; and went into a long political disquisition, during which he was repeatedly interrupted with explanations and nories, which he either parried, or to which he good-natur-

Mr. Chandler of Pennsylvania, took the floor. After allud ing to Mr. Pola's declaration of "Young Americanism, be said "old legies" had often been instrumental in research ng nations from the consequences arising from the inter perance of youth. He then went on to speak in favor of the bill, the object of which, he said, was to benefit a larg-class of persons in the United States, and to open up a asylum to the distressed of other nations, whom we wo come to these shares. The principles of the bill being u exceptionable, the details, he said, could be casily regulate in committee, and concluded by expressing his determination to support the bill, as being in accordance with the institu

tions of the country.

The committee rose, and the chairman reported that progress had been made. A resolution preventing the joint committee of the te Houses from discharging one printer and employing anot

er, but requiring that all completets shall be seabmitted to the House, was read and objected to.

Mr. Houston of Alabanes, moved that the House take a the business on the Speaker's table; but the suspension the rules for that purpose being objected to, the House's journed at half-past three o'clock.

BALTIMORE MARKETS, APRIL 10. Sales of 1300 bbls. Flour at \$1 06. Grain quiet, price unchanged. -

PENHOSE persons indebted to the cetate of the late Iv. Jones 2. Glopton, are requested to pay their respective debts without lay. A long and liberal indulgence has been extended, and on the lay neglected to pay over the interest account. The could not best interest account. The could not best interest account.

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SOUTHERN young gentleman, a graduate of Brown foir
the ty, with the best testimonists, both as to scholarship and
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April 9—cti

April 9-cit

TEACHER.—A young gentleman, a native of the street of the second of the s

have patroanied his Sincol. Address W. H. direction of April 5—at April 5—at ENDOWMENT OF RICHMOND COLLEGE, Ray A M. Port Berner, who has for some time been engaged in soliciting for criticisms an endowment for the College, being about 10 leaves the outcritisms an endowment for the College, being about 10 leaves the obstacled hear thing eight in durand dollars in cash and pleafer from the citizens of Richmond. He feels thankful for the liberals which has been extended to the enterprise, and anther are still quit a number of chirans who may be expected to feel an interest by College, upon whom he has not called, he has no doubt that Richmond ulatimately give forty-shourand dollars or more.

April 7—cit